

2/3/78

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
Memo	<p>Frank Press to Pres. Carter, 6 pp., re: Approach to PRC through science & technology</p> <p><i>1 page declassified per RAC NLC-126-11-16-1-1, 3/26/13</i></p>	1/23/78	A

FILE LOCATION

Carter Presidential Papers-Staff Offices, Office of Staff Sec.-Pres. Handwriting
File 2/3/78 BOX 71

RESTRICTION CODES

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THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE

Friday - February 3, 1978

7:30 Breakfast with Vice President Walter F. Mondale,
Secretary Cyrus Vance, Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski
and Mr. Hamilton Jordan - The Roosevelt Room.

9:00 Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski - The Oval Office.

9:30 Mr. Frank Moore - The Oval Office.

9:45 Meeting with Members of Congress Regarding
(15 min.-) Presidential Commission on World Hunger.
(Dr. Peter Bourne) - The Cabinet Room.

10:30 Mr. Jody Powell - The Oval Office.

11:00 Mr. Charles Schultze - The Oval Office.

12:15 Lunch with Congressman Thomas Foley - Oval Office.

1:30 Courtesy Call by the National Commander
(5 min.-) of The American Legion, Robert Charles Smith.
(Ms. Midge Costanza) - The Oval Office.

1:45 Senator Birch Bayh. (Mr. Frank Moore).
(15 min.-) The Oval Office.

3:25 Greet His Excellency Anwar al-Sadat, President
of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and Mrs. Sadat.
The Diplomatic Reception Room.

3:27 Depart Diplomatic Reception Room en route
Helicopter for Departure to Camp David.
OPTION: Speak to Press.

3:30 Helicopter departs South Grounds en route
Camp David.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

2-3-78

To Lipshutz & Jordan

After I sign a
final order or nomi-
nation, do not delay
or cancel its trans-
mission without my
personal approval.

J.C.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Feb. 3, 1978

The First Lady

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for your
information.

Rick Hutcheson

BOOKS REPLACED ON SECOND FLOOR
SHELVES

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

*Ref says we can get
any of these books
back on bookshelves -*

BOOKS REPLACED ON SECOND FLOOR SHELVES
(Removed to Conference Room, East Wing)

C

France, Anatole - The Crime of Sylvestre Bonnard
Balzac, Honore de - Pere Goriot
Ferber, Edna - A Peculiar Treasure
Deland, Margaret - Old Chester Tales
Stewart, George - Storm
Morton, Frederick - The Rothschilds
Carr, William - The Duponts of Delaware
Chapman, John, ed. - The Best Plays of 1951-1952
Gwynn, Stephen - The Letters and Friendships of Sir Cecil Rice, 2 vols.
Baruch, Bernard - My Own Story
Boileau, Ethel - A Gay Family
Cather, Willa - Sapphira and the Slave Girl
Meigs, Cornelia - Swift Rivers
Blackburn, John - Packed for Murder
Block, Herbert - The Herblock Gallery
Beebe, William - The Arcturess Adventure
Lamont, Lansing - The Day of Trinity
Roosevelt, Theodore - Through the Brazilian Wilderness
Lewis, Sinclair - It Can't Happen Here
Bulliet, C.J. - The Significant Moderns
Dugan, Alan - Poems
Forster, C.S. - The Ship
Fuller, Timothy - Harvard Has a Homocide
Lampedusa, Guiseppe de - The Leopard
Durant & Bettmann - Pictorial History of American Sports
Knowles, John - A Separate Peace
Nash, Ogden - The Private Dining Room
Bianco, Margery - Winterbound
Beath, Janet - No Second Spring
Wechter, Dixon - When Johnny Comes Marching Home
Yutang, Lin - My Country and My People
Ferguson, Erna - Venezuela
Blackmore, R.D. - Lorna Doone
Sears, Paul - Deserts on the March

Tey, Josephine - The Daughter of Time
 Nicholson, Meredith - The Cavalier of Tennessee
 Blanco, Fierro - The Journey of the Flame
 Lilienthal, David - This I Do Believe
 Beer, Thomas, The Mauve Decade
 Capek, Karel - President Masaryk Tells His Story
 Franck, Harry - A Vagabond Journey Around the World
 Priestley, J.B. - Midnight on the Desert
 Waters, Frank - Book of the Hopi
 Pilkington, J.G. - The Confessions of Saint Augustine
 Lewisohn, Ludwig - Up Stream
 Douglas, William O., My Wilderness
 Atherton, Gertrude - The Conqueror
 Gollomb, Joseph - The Portrait Invincible
 Mann, Thomas - Buddenbrooks
 Striblens, T.S. - Unfinished Cathedral
 Schawarzbart, Andre - The Last of the Just
 Guedalla, Philip - The Second Empire
 O'Brien, Frederick - White Shadows in the South Seas
 Moore, George - The Brook Kerith
 Colby, Merle - Alaska
 Selinko, Annemarie - Desiree
 Lindbergh, Anne Morrow - Listen! the Wind
 Shotwell, James - The United States in History
 Heckscher, August - The Public Happiness
 Cartier-Bresser - Photographs
 Turris, John - All-America
 Merrick, Elliot - True North
 Burnett, W.R. - The Giant Swing
 Loewenstein, Karl - Brazil Under Vargas
 Kosetler, Arthur - Darkness at Noon
 Foster, Michael - American Dream
 Macdonell, A.G. - England, Their England
 Davis, William - A History of France
 West, Richard - Gideon Welles
 Ley, Willy - Rockets, Missles and Space Travel
 Wald, Lillian - Windows on Henry Street
 Greene, Graham - The Comedians
 Nevins, Allan - Hamilton Fish
 Chenez, Sheldon - The Theatre, 3000 Years
 Downes, Olin - Treasury of American Song

Thurber, James - The Thurber Carnival
Thurber, James - Lanterns & Lances
Forbes-Robertson, Diana - My Aunt Maxine
Davis, Forrest - How War Came
Davis, Clyde - The Arkansas
Hawthorne, Nathaniel - House of the Seven Gables
Johnson, James - Saint Peter Relates an Incident
Beebe, Lucius - Mixed Train Daily
West, Rebecca - The New Meaning of Treason
Powell, Norman - Anatomy of Public Opinion
Salazar, Adolfo - Music in Our Time
Ley, Willy - The Conquest of Space
Sienkiewicz, Henryk - Quo Vadis
Auchincloss, Louis - The Rector of Justice
Costain, Thomas B. - The Tontine
Brink, Carol - Caddie Woodlawn
DeVoto, Bernard - The Journals of Lewis and Clark
Lengyel, Emil - The Danube
Percy, Walker - The Moviegoer
Goldstron, John - A Narrative History of Aviation
Nordhoff, Charles and Hall, James - Men Against the Sea
Scrakow, Ruth - The Bonney Family
Bontemps, Arna - 100 Years of Negro Freedom
Simonov, Konstantine - Days and Nights
Steinbeck, John - Travels with Charley
Melchinger, Siegfried - The Concise Encyclopedia of Modern Drama
..... The Bible and the Common Reader
Anderson, Sherwood - The Sherwood Anderson Reader
Editors of Esquire - Great Men and Moments in Sport

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

done
J

FRIDAY - FEBRUARY 3, 1978
2:15 P.M.

REMINDER FROM FRANK MOORE

TALK TO SENATOR CASE ABOUT
MIDEAST/SADAT.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 3, 1978

Frank Moore

The attached letter was returned in the President's outbox and is forwarded to you for appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

CONSUMER REPRESENTATION BILL

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 3, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FRANK MOORE *F.M./BR.*

SUBJECT: Letter in Support of the Office
of Consumer Representation Bill

Attached, for your signature, is a letter to Representative Applegate urging his support for the Consumer Representation Bill. He is among 26 Members of the House who are "Undecided" and to whom we want to send the same letter.

These particular Members of the House (see attached list) were first mentioned to you by Ralph Nader a few weeks ago, when you met with him.

If you approve the letter, we will have the additional letters autopenned.

(Esther Peterson requests that you sign the letter "Jimmy.")

APPROVE _____

DISAPPROVE _____

Office of Consumer Representation

Undecided

1. Applegate (Ohio)
2. Pickle (Texas)
3. Hannaford (Calif.)
4. Evans (Ga.)
5. Gephardt (Mo.)
6. Ulman (Ore.)
7. A. Murphey (Pa.)
8. Cavanaugh (Nebraska)
9. Holland (S.C.)
10. Roncalio (Wyoming, retiring)
11. Neal Smith (Iowa)
12. Burlison (Mo.)
13. Rahall (W.V.)
14. Glickman (Kansas)

Leaning no, though persuadable

15. Lundine (N.Y.)
16. Hanley (N.Y.)
17. Slack (W.V.)
18. Giaimo (Conn.)
19. Bennett (Fla.)
20. Hefner (N.C.)
21. Bryon (Md.)
22. M. Lloyd (Tenn.)

Alabama, special category

Reps. Bevill, Flipppo, Flowers and Buchanan (R) have each indicated that they are not unalterably opposed to the bill, but none of them can be the only Alabama member to be for it. Thus, if one or two agree to go for it, all may.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 3, 1978

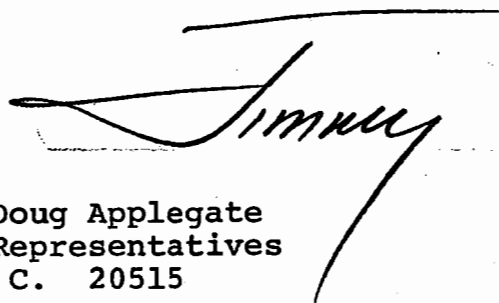
To Congressman Doug Applegate

Next week Jack Brooks is going to bring up a good bill (H.R. 9718) to pull together the Federal Government's consumer programs into a small Office of Consumer Representation. I think this is an important reorganization effort, one which will make government more efficient.

The bill will not mean more government interference; in fact, the new office would not be authorized to write a single regulation. All we are trying to do is to ensure that consumers will get a fair shake in government proceedings where regulations are written.

Pressure from those who have had a monopoly on participation in regulatory procedures, to defeat this legislation, has been intense. I hope I can count on you to resist this pressure and to assist in gaining passage of the legislation to establish an Office of Consumer Representation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Jimmy", with a long horizontal line above it and a diagonal line extending downwards to the right.

The Honorable Doug Applegate
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 3, 1978

Nelson Cruikshank

The attached was returned in the President's outbox today and is forwarded to you for appropriate handling.

Stu - please convey the President's comments to Sec. Califano.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Stu Eizenstat
Jody Powell
Jack Watson
Tim Kraft
Fran Voorde

RE: ADMINISTRATION'S POSTURE VIS-A-VIS
THE SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS
OF 1977 AS RELATED TO ENERGY
LEGISLATION AND NEXT FALL'S
ELECTION

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

*Note to Staff: p/s convey The Pres's
comments to Secretary Califano*

<input type="checkbox"/>	FOR STAFFING
<input type="checkbox"/>	FOR INFORMATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
<input type="checkbox"/>	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
<input type="checkbox"/>	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

ACTION
FYI

cc Nelson Cruikshank

<input type="checkbox"/>	MONDALE
<input type="checkbox"/>	COSTANZA
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	EIZENSTAT
<input type="checkbox"/>	JORDAN
<input type="checkbox"/>	LIPSHUTZ
<input type="checkbox"/>	MOORE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	POWELL
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WATSON
<input type="checkbox"/>	McINTYRE
<input type="checkbox"/>	SCHULTZE

<input type="checkbox"/>	ENROLLED BILL
<input type="checkbox"/>	AGENCY REPORT
<input type="checkbox"/>	CAB DECISION
<input type="checkbox"/>	EXECUTIVE ORDER
Comments due to Carp/Huron within 48 hours; due to Staff Secretary next day	

<input type="checkbox"/>	ARAGON
<input type="checkbox"/>	BOURNE
<input type="checkbox"/>	BRZEZINSKI
<input type="checkbox"/>	BUTLER
<input type="checkbox"/>	CARP
<input type="checkbox"/>	H. CARTER
<input type="checkbox"/>	CLOUGH
<input type="checkbox"/>	FALLOWS
<input type="checkbox"/>	FIRST LADY
<input type="checkbox"/>	HARDEN
<input type="checkbox"/>	HUTCHESON
<input type="checkbox"/>	JAGODA
<input type="checkbox"/>	GAMMILL

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	KRAFT
<input type="checkbox"/>	LINDER
<input type="checkbox"/>	MITCHELL
<input type="checkbox"/>	MOE
<input type="checkbox"/>	PETERSON
<input type="checkbox"/>	PETTIGREW
<input type="checkbox"/>	POSTON
<input type="checkbox"/>	PRESS
<input type="checkbox"/>	SCHLESINGER
<input type="checkbox"/>	SCHNEIDERS
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	STRAUSS
<input type="checkbox"/>	VOORDE
<input type="checkbox"/>	WARREN

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

2/2/78

Mr. President:

Eizenstat generally concurs with Cruikshank's recommendation for a positive Administration posture on the recent Social Security legislation. However, Stu suggests that Secretary Califano and the Social Security Administration take the principal responsibility for claiming credit for the legislation. "This approach is consistent with the priorities for your 1978 Agenda and avoids your personal identification with tax increases which clearly are viewed as painful by many Americans."

Congressional Liaison concurs with Cruikshank.

Tim Kraft has no comment on the request for a meeting with you.

Rick

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 27, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: NELSON H. CRUIKSHANK

SUBJECT: Administration's Posture vis-a-vis the
"Social Security Amendments of 1977"
(P.L. 95-216) as Related to Energy
Legislation and next Fall's Election

*Nelson - I agree
that we should all
take a positive atti-
tude & that H&W &
Soc Sec Admin should
actively promote the
public education
program on the
1977 bill. I see
no reason for me to
start a new
campaign -
you can see
me, of course*

- I. You are, of course, aware of the campaign of criticism against the subject legislation which has been carried on in the public press and other media. For the most part, ignoring the positive aspects of this legislation, the description of the measure has concentrated on the increases in taxes. Very often, this is represented as a "tripling" of the tax and a widespread negative attitude toward the legislation has been engendered. *JC*

The picture presented is a result of combining several factors in the tax structure such as:

- A. Adding on to those increases which were already in the law, the increases contained in the 1977 measure, and
- B. Compounding this by applying the two-level increases to the top level of wages subject to taxes far into the future.

The startling tax figures that they come up with are presented as though they apply to the average wage earner which, of course, they do not. The result, however, has been that undoubtedly millions of working people fully expect that the Social Security deductions from their pay envelopes will be unreasonably high as a result of the 1977 legislation.

- II. I have discerned an inclination among some people in the Administration to disavow the achievements of the 1977 Social Security Amendments. Some of them seem themselves to be victims of the media misrepresentations

and distortions. They are inclined to overlook the fact that the law contains at least fifteen positive improvements in the benefit structure in addition to the undergirding of the financial integrity of the system. If this attitude prevails, it can present a serious threat to the Administration for the following reasons:

- A. The legislation is a result of Administration efforts. We cannot deny this now even if we should want to. Congress did adopt most of the Administration's proposals.
- B. In many respects, the Members of Congress who voted in support of the Administration's position were performing in the best tradition of statesmanship: as politicians elected to short-term office, they faced up to the needs of a long-term nature. (This, of course, is especially true with respect to all Members of the House and one-third of the Senate. Even under the most dire predictions, there was no possibility of Social Security not being able to meet its benefit obligations through the fall of 1978.)
- C. This is essentially what you are asking the Congress to do with respect to the energy problem--namely, to enact legislation which will in the short-term require some sacrifice and discipline on the part of consumers (e.g., voter operators of automobiles) in order to avoid the long-term consequences of inaction.
- D. Right here is the potential connection between our espousal of the Social Security financing measure and the energy legislation: if Members of Congress who faced up to the long-term demands of the Social Security system and assumed the political risk involved in that stance see spokesmen for the Administration now yielding to the media distortion and criticisms of that measure, they will clearly get a signal that there may be no advantage in taking the risks involved in supporting the energy legislation when there is no immediate short-term crisis. They will be prompted to ask themselves if, after a majority of them vote to support the Administration's energy bill and the inevitable

*I've heard of
no one doing
this.*

media campaign of criticism is launched, the Administration might become apologetic about it as it had done with respect to the Social Security financing measure.

This, of course, is only a possibility. It can be avoided if the Administration takes a bold and positive posture with respect to the Social Security legislation and turns the potential disadvantage to our advantage. In short, our positive position with respect to the Social Security law gives us the opportunity to send a clear signal to Congress that we will claim as victories the passage of bills that we have supported in the course of the legislative process. The attitude I have heard expressed in some quarters of your official family during the drafting of the State of the Union Message, "the less we say about Social Security the better," can only contribute to an erosion of your influence with Congress. (Note: These very same considerations relate to the vote on the Panama Canal treaties. We are asking short-term legislators to act on a long-term diplomatic need.)

Recommendations

III. A positive stance with respect to the Social Security legislation should be mounted. It should include the following elements:

A. Public statements by you, the Cabinet Members and other Administration spokesmen on every appropriate occasion should refer to the sense of responsibility displayed by Members of Congress who supported the Social Security legislation.

B. HEW and the Social Security Administration should give all possible assistance to the Members of Congress in responding to critical mail. One element of this could be to help analyze the criticisms to discern how much of it is in response to the actual impact of increased taxes and how much in response to the impact on their constituents by the exaggerated and distorted accounts of tax increases on the part of the media.

*Did we
talk about
any 1977
legislation?*



*I
referred to
saving the
Soc Sec system
for bankruptcy*

I agree

- C. HEW should move quickly to appoint a Social Security Commissioner. He or she should be one who understands the system, is sympathetic with its principles, purposes and objectives. He or she should be more than a technician. He or she needs to be a positive advocate of the system and be the person in government who represents the needs of the 33 million beneficiaries, as well as the interest of the 105 million people who this year will pay taxes to support the system. Some past Commissioners of Social Security, such as Altmeyer, Schottland and Ball, while avoiding political propaganda as such, have proven important political assets to the Presidents under whom they served.

As your Counsellor on the Aging, I cannot overstate what I believe to be the importance of these matters both to older Americans who depend upon the system but to the members of the younger generation who now support the system, as well as the political leadership of this Administration.

I believe the continued effective leadership of the Administration is not unrelated to the welfare of the older Americans whose interest it is my responsibility to present to you. I believe this matter is so important that I would like to have the opportunity to present it to you personally and to members of your official family.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

#465

Date: January 30, 1978

MEMORANDUM

FOR ACTION:

Stu Eizenstat *attached*
Hamilton Jordan
Frank Moore *concur*
Jody Powell
Tim Kraft *NC*

FOR INFORMATION:

The Vice President
Midge Costanza

FROM: Rick Hutcheson, Staff Secretary

SUBJECT: Memo from Nelson H. Cruikshank Re:
Administration's Posture vis-a-via the "Social Security
Amendments of 1977" (P.L. 95-216) as Related to Energy Legislation
and next Fall's Election

**YOUR RESPONSE MUST BE DELIVERED
TO THE STAFF SECRETARY BY:**

TIME: 12:00 pm

DAY: Wednesday

DATE: February 1, 1978

ACTION REQUESTED:

☒ Your comments
Other:

STAFF RESPONSE:

☐ I concur. ☐ No comment.
Please note other comments below:

PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a delay in submitting the required material, please telephone the Staff Secretary immediately. (Telephone, 7052)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 1, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

STU EIZENSTAT

Stu

SUBJECT:

Nelson Cruikshank Memo of 1/27/78

I generally concur with the recommendation Nelson makes concerning the need for a positive Administration posture on the recent Social Security legislation. However, I would suggest that the principal responsibility for claiming credit in a more positive light for this legislation should rest with the Secretary of HEW and the Social Security Administration. This approach is consistent with the priorities for your 1978 Agenda and avoids your personal identification with tax increases which clearly are viewed as painful by many Americans.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 27, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Nelson H. Cruikshank



Attached is a memorandum in which I spell out at some length my concern over what I sense to be an inclination to disassociate this Administration from one of its major legislative achievements: namely, the restoration of the financial integrity of the Social Security system.

The memorandum sets forth the basis for my concern over the adverse effect such a stance could have on other seemingly unrelated proposals such as energy legislation and the Panama Canal treaties. It concludes by making specific recommendations as to how to avoid these adverse consequences.

Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 2, 1978

C

MEETING WITH SENATOR BIRCH BAYH

Friday, February 3, 1978
1:45 p.m. (15 minutes)
The Oval Office

From: Frank Moore *J.M./P*

I. PURPOSE

To discuss intelligence matters and related legislative issues.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS & PRESS PLAN

A. Background: Senator Bayh is a quiet, undemanding but consistent supporter of the Administration. He is next in line to be Chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, succeeding Senator Inouye.

B. Participants: The President
Senator Birch Bayh
Frank Moore

C. Press Plan: White House Photo.

III. TALKING POINTS

1. Senator Bayh has been very helpful to us and this fact should be acknowledged. He played an important role in winning approval for Frank Carlucci, Deputy Director of the CIA.
2. Senator Bayh may mention Mark Hasten who is a very good friend of his and is being considered for the Export Council. He feels that the delay in making this appointment has been interminable. We understand that White House Personnel will be sending over the list of 22 members to Hamilton within two weeks. Mr. Hasten will be on the list.

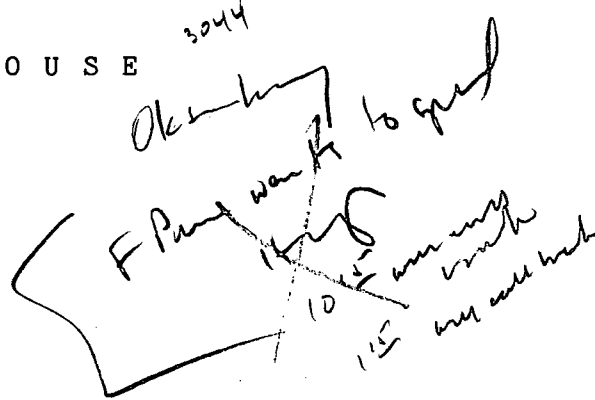
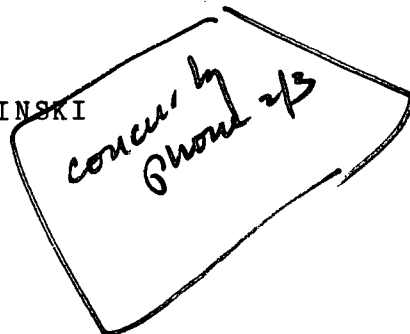
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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DATE: JAN 23 78

FOR ACTION: ZBIG BRZEZINSKI



INFO ONLY: THE VICE PRESIDENT

HAMILTON JORDAN

JIM MCINTYRE - study should include
options for org. + financial
arrangements; 2B should get
Vance view

FROM: RICK HUTCHESON WHITE HOUSE STAFF SECRETARY PHONE 456-7052

SUBJECT ~~SECRET~~ PRESS MEMO DATED 1/23/78 RE AN APPROACH TO THE PEOPLE'S
REPUBLIC OF CHINA THROUGH SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

RESPONSE MUST BE DELIVERED TO THE STAFF SECRETARY

BY 1200 PM WEDNESDAY JAN 25 78

ACTION REQUESTED: YOUR COMMENTS

STAFF RESPONSE: () I CONCUR. () NO COMMENT. () HOLD; DO NOT FORWARD.

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

Carl D. [unclear]

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED
Per, Rac Project
ESDN: NLC-126-11-16-1-1
BY RS NARA DATE 3/33/13

[1 total for 2 whs]
per 2 B

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

Hold
C

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS
WASHINGTON

February 1, 1978

EYES ONLY

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Charlie Schultze *CLS*

SUBJECT: Unemployment in January (to be released
Friday at 9:00 a.m.)

The unemployment rate fell another notch in January, to 6.3 percent from 6.4 percent in December.

Total employment rose by 290 thousand, while the labor force grew by 190 thousand.

Because of the snow, the companion survey of employment and hours of work in business establishments has been slightly delayed. We rely on these numbers to give us a sense of the most recent strength in employer demand for labor. But the employment data cited above indicate that economic activity moved up well in January.

Note: On the basis of two days of testifying before three Committees of Congress on your economic program, several points are emerging:

1. The need for a tax cut is accepted, for both business and individuals. The \$61 billion deficit does not appear to be causing a major problem, although no one is exactly happy about it, and no one wants to take responsibility for raising it.

2. There is substantial complaint that tax cuts are not large enough in the \$20-\$50 thousand brackets. Congressmen keep citing the fact that these people are hit hardest by the social security tax increases. (I have been reminding them that these same people are also increasing their future retirement pensions as the wage base goes up.)

3. There is not much sympathy for DISC, deferral, tightening up on entertainment allowances, and the medical care deduction reforms.

4. But Congress is in a bind. They don't want to raise the 1979 deficit above 1978. Yet they can't kill the reforms and sweeten up the tax cut for the \$20-\$50 thousand group, and keep the net tax cut at a point which meets the deficit target.

5. Some of the Republicans are pushing the idea that additional tax cuts will stimulate the economy so much that the deficit won't be increased. But I doubt if any responsible economic analyst is going to be found who will confirm this for them. The Budget Committee staffs and the CBO will keep the Congress honest on this.

2

12:15 PM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 2, 1978

Q

LUNCH WITH CHAIRMAN THOMAS S. FOLEY (D-WASH. 5)

Friday, February 3, 1978

12:15 p.m. (30 minutes)

The Oval Office

From: Frank Moore

F.M.

I. PURPOSE

To discuss the legislative session and Democratic congressional campaigns.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS, AND PRESS PLAN

1. Background: Rep. Foley is Chairman of the Agriculture Committee, Chairman of the House Democratic Caucus, and a member of the Special Welfare Reform Sub-committee.

Welfare: Rep. Foley has been very helpful during the conceptual markup of the welfare reform bill. The Special Welfare Reform Subcommittee will begin its work on the legislative language reflecting the agreed upon concepts on Thursday, February 2. On most issues, Rep. Foley has supported the Administration position. As the Chairman of the Agriculture Committee, he is very knowledgeable about the food stamp program and, consequently, understands many of the similar issues in welfare better than many other subcommittee members. Although Rep. Foley did not vote with the Administration on the question of cashing out food stamps, he refrained from lobbying other members of the Agriculture Committee who serve on the Welfare Subcommittee. When the issue arose in the form of a conceptual motion, some members of the Agriculture Committee voted with us, and we will need their votes again when the issue arises during consideration of the legislative language.

Agriculture: The most pressing issue is the current farm situation and what can be done. Yesterday, February 1, Secretary Bergland testified before the Agriculture Committee. Farm representatives seemed polite but not satisfied. Beginning next Monday, the Agriculture Committee will hold two weeks of hearings on the farm situation in general.

Democratic campaigns: As Chairman of the House Democratic Caucus, Rep. Foley is very concerned about maintaining the Democratic majority in the House. Throughout the last session, he was one of the most vocal Members regarding certain issues being "no win" situations and causing the defeat of Democrats. Issues such as consumer protection, he claims, cannot pass this session anyway, so he questions why the Administration would push a bill which could possibly cause the defeat of marginal Democrats. He will probably want to discuss this type of situation in an overall discussion of congressional re-election campaigns. It is said that Rep. Foley is in political trouble in his home district, which intensifies his interest in re-election campaigns.

2. Participants: The President and Chairman Tom Foley
3. Press Plan: White House photographer.

III. TALKING POINTS

1. Encourage Rep. Foley to continue his support of the Administration positions on welfare reform, and ask him to be as low key as possible on his opposition to the food stamp cash out question.
2. In a general discussion of the farm situation, you should ask his opinion as to whether or not we should have a feed grain set aside. We are in the process of making the final decision, and we need the Chairman's ideas on this issue.
3. Emphasize to Rep. Foley your desire and that of others in the Administration to be of assistance in the Democratic campaigns this year. Ask for his suggestions.
4. Rep. Foley ^{PACIFIC N.W.} is very sensitive to issues which pertain to the ~~west~~. It would be appropriate for you to ask his advice on these issues.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 3, 1978

AMERICAN LEGION

Friday, February 3, 1978
1:30 p.m. (5 minutes)
Oval Office

From: Margaret Costanza *mc*

I. PURPOSE

Presentation to the President of a bound volume of Resolutions from the 1977 national convention held in Denver, Colorado.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS AND PRESS PLAN

A. Background: This courtesy call and presentation by the National Commander and National Adjutant has been for many years a custom of the American Legion. You accepted from the past National Commander the 1976 Resolutions.

The photograph of your meeting will appear in the American Legion magazine which has a circulation of 2,900,000.

B. Participants: Robert Charles Smith, National Commander; Frank C. Momsen, National Adjutant; George Michael Schlee, Director of National Security, Foreign Relations Division.

C. Press Plan: White House Photo

III. TALKING POINTS

The American Legion has a membership of 2,700,000 veterans and 1,000,000 women in its auxiliaries. Its membership is broadly based.

Although opposed to the Administration on several initiatives, notably the Panama Canal, the American Legion has taken a very strong posture regarding energy conservation as evidenced by Resolution 514 which urges you to implement policy to reduce energy usage in the United States and Resolution 517 which initiates energy conservation programs within the American Legion.

In their Resolution 295, the American Legion has pledged its support to the President's Three-Point Program to encourage the employment of veterans. (Point #1 - disabled veterans outreach program; Point #2 - HIRE; and Point #3 - 35 percent participation rate for veterans for public service jobs under CETA).

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 3, 1978

Jack Watson

The attached was returned in the President's outbox today and is forwarded to you for your information. The signed original has been given to Stripping for mailing.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Stripping

RE: LETTER TO ROSS O DOYEN

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
February 3, 1978

Secretary Bergland

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for your
information.

Rick Hutcheson

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
/	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

cc *Berglund*

ACTION	FYI	
		MONDALE
		COSTANZA
		EIZENSTAT
		JORDAN
		LIPSHUTZ
		MOORE
		POWELL
/		WATSON
		McINTYRE
		SCHULTZE

	ENROLLED BILL
	AGENCY REPORT
	CAB DECISION
	EXECUTIVE ORDER
	Comments due to Carp/Huron within 48 hours; due to Staff Secretary next day

	ARAGON
	BOURNE
	BRZEZINSKI
	BUTLER
	CARP
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	FALLOWS
	FIRST LADY
	HARDEN
	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
	GAMMILL

	KRAFT
	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	POSTON
	PRESS
	SCHLESINGER
	SCHNEIDERS
	STRAUSS
	VOORDE
	WARREN

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 1, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

Jack Watson *Jack*

SUBJECT:

LETTER TO ROSS O. DOYEN,
PRESIDENT OF THE KANSAS STATE SENATE

I have attached, for your signature, a letter to Senator Doyen in response to his sending you a copy of Kansas Senate Resolution No. 1866.

The Resolution alludes to the \$3.7-billion reduction for agriculture in the FY 79 Budget. Although these statistics are basically correct, they need to be properly interpreted. Most of the decrease appears in entitlement programs whose projected expenditures are based on average production. The principal reason the projected 1979 expenditures for the entitlement programs are lower is that production during FY 78 was significantly higher than the average. Another reason for the lower 1979 budget total is the high first-year costs of establishing the planned 30-35 million ton wheat and feed grain reserves.

I have asked Bob Bergland to follow-up with a proper explanation on the decrease in the FY 79 budget; Bob is doing so.

Attachment

159
FEB 13 1974

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 1, 1978

To Senator Ross Doyen

When I met yesterday with Midwestern Governors to discuss agricultural problems, Governor Bennett provided me with a copy of Senate Resolution No. 1866.

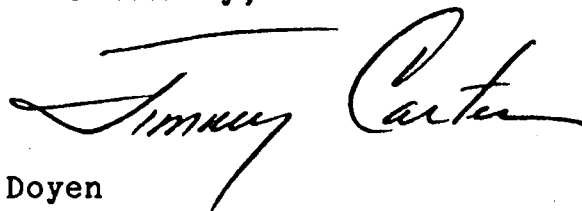
I appreciate your sending me the resolution and assure you that I, too, am greatly concerned about the difficult economic circumstances facing the nation's farmers. I am confident that the Food and Agricultural Act of 1977, which as you know is the most favorable farm legislation ever enacted, will help to provide the steady, stable economic improvements that our farmers so badly need and deserve.

The meeting yesterday provided an excellent forum for reviewing recent initiatives and discussing what other constructive actions might be taken. I am sure Governor Bennett will want to brief you on our discussion.

Since a proper explanation on the budget issue referred to in your resolution is rather lengthy, I have asked Secretary Bob Bergland to respond to that point in a separate letter.

Please convey my thanks to the members of the Senate for expressing their concern on this important national issue.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Jimmy Carter". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending from the "C" and a small loop at the end.

The Honorable Ross O. Doyen
President
Senate of the State of Kansas
State House
Topeka, Kansas 66612

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
February 3, 1978

Bob Lipshutz

The attached was returned in the
President's outbox today and is
forwarded to you for your information.

Rick Hutcheson

RE: LETTER REGARDING ALLEGED VIOLATIONS
BY ESTHER PETERSON'S STAFF

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
/	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

ACTION	FYI	
		MONDALE
		COSTANZA
		EIZENSTAT
		JORDAN
/		LIPSHUTZ
		MOORE
		POWELL
		WATSON
		McINTYRE
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	ENROLLED BILL
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	Comments due to Carp/Huron within 48 hours; due to Staff Secretary next day

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	KRAFT
	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	POSTON
	PRESS
	SCHLESINGER
	SCHNEIDERS
	STRAUSS
	VOORDE
	WARREN

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 1, 1978

TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Robert Lipshutz

For your information

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 31, 1978

Bob -
Good
J

Dear Mr. Leshner:

Stuart Eizenstat has requested that I respond to your letter which generally concerns 18 U.S.C. §1913 and specifically contains allegations of violations of that statute by Esther Peterson and members of her staff.

I apologize for the delay in responding to your letter, but wanted to have ample opportunity to research the question myself and to have the Justice Department re-view its interpretation of 18 U.S.C. §1913. In addition, I wanted to examine the procedures which have been followed by Ms. Peterson and members of her staff. These steps have now been accomplished and I am responding accordingly.

First, I want to assure you that the entire White House staff has been made aware of 18 U.S.C. §1913 and has been instructed to comply with its provisions. I am hopeful that no member of the White House staff is, or has been, violating 18 U.S.C. §1913; I am aware of no such violations.

Your letter states "we know that Esther Peterson and staff are continuing to lobby daily, both directly with Congress and indirectly by way of speaking platforms across the country." I should like to first address your statement that Ms. Peterson and members of her staff "are continuing to lobby daily, both directly with Congress and"

Our constitutional form of government contemplates direct Executive Branch "lobbying" of Congress. The practice of high level officials advocating a President's legislative program to members of Congress is deeply rooted in the history of this government. Such direct communication with members of Congress by Executive Branch officials is an important factor in the development of legislative policy. It is my view that the intent of Congress in enacting 18 U.S.C. §1913 was not to stem or curtail direct communication between members of the Executive Branch and the Congress, but to

bar the use of appropriated funds for indirect efforts at communication with the Congress, such as advertisement, telegrams, telephones and letters to members of the public, urging that they contact members of Congress. After reviewing 18 U.S.C. §1913, its legislative history and the contacts Ms. Peterson and members of her staff have made with Congress, I have concluded that there have not been such improper, indirect contacts as are prohibited by 18 U.S.C. §1913.

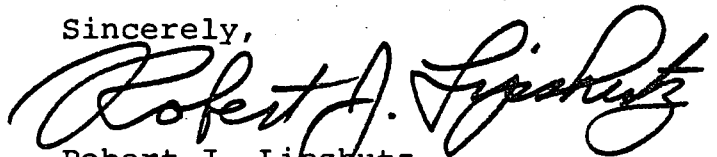
With respect to your suggestion that Ms. Peterson and members of her staff are guilty of "indirectly" lobbying, "by way of speaking platforms across the country", I have concluded that to the extent a federal official utilizes public forums and meetings with individuals or groups and relies upon normal workings of the press, he or she may say anything he or she wishes without fear of violating §1913. Executive Branch communications with individual citizens, or citizens groups, could not be significantly curtailed without grave injury to First Amendment interests. The Administration has a right and an obligation to explain publicly its legislative program.

For the above reasons, I must advise you that I am unaware of any improper conduct by Ms. Peterson or her staff which would constitute a violation of 18 U.S.C. §1913.

You referred to President Carter's commitment to moral and legal principles; I assure you of his ongoing commitment to such ideals. In that regard, you can be assured of his determination to enforce all federal laws. However, that commitment does not require curtailment of the right of freedom of speech nor that federal officials be discouraged from speaking out on the President's legislative programs or other matters of interest to them or the public.

Thank you for your interest in this matter

Sincerely,



Robert J. Lipshutz
Counsel to the President

Mr. Richard L. Leshar
President
Chamber of Commerce of the
United States
1615 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20062

cc: Ms. Esther Peterson
Mr. Stuart Eizenstat

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

2-3-78

Frank

Talk to Tom
Foley about how
we might help
individual Congress
members this year
to be reelected -
(Photo - letter, etc)

JC

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

C

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

FEBRUARY 3, 1978

MR. PRESIDENT

ROGER MUDD AND A CBS FILM CREW ARE
FOLLOWING THE VICE PRESIDENT THIS WEEK.
THEY WANT TO DO A MINUTE AND A HALF
OF FOOTAGE AS YOU GO INTO THE FOREIGN
POLICY BREAKFAST THIS MORNING. MAXINE
BURNS OF THE VICE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
WILL USHER THEM IN AND OUT.

TIM KRAFT

Tim

Electronically Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

3 February 1978

C

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

RICK HUTCHESON *Rh*

SUBJECT:

Status of Presidential Requests

EIZENSTAT:

1. (1/30) Set up a 30 minute meeting regarding Civil Service Reform -- Done. *done*

MOORE:

1. (1/27) Check with Max Cleland on the memo given to the President from Cong. Ray Roberts concerning Pension Reform -- In Progress, (expected 2/7).

STRAUSS:

1. (1/30) Whom do you suggest to monitor the U.S./Japanese economic relations -- Done (in 2/3 Weekly Report). *done*

SCHULTZE:

1. (1/30) Why wasn't the problem of reduction in federal unemployment tax rates raised with the President when UI tax reduction was proposed? -- In Progress, (expected 2/7).

ADAMS:

1. (1/30) Let our position be clearly known about the Waterway User Fee legislation, including the possibility of veto -- Done, (report on follow-up to be included in 2/3 Weekly Report). *done*

MCINTYRE:

1. (1/19) (and Bourne) In general, the President agrees with Peter's memo on International Health, but a policy

review is necessary. You and Peter give the President a time schedule -- In Progress, (expected 2/7, previously expected 1/31).

VICE PRESIDENT:

1. (1/25) Briefly assess advisability of buying some copper for stockpile -- In Progress, (with Vice President, NSC and interagency group, expected for the President's review on 2/6).

BRZEZINSKI:

1. (12/19) Assess with the Vice President and Frank Moore the best strategy for congressional action regarding the Turkish and Greek DCA's -- In Progress, (memo from Vance, H. Brown and Brzezinski expected 2/8).

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
/	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

ACTION	FYI	
		MONDALE
		COSTANZA
		EIZENSTAT
		JORDAN
		LIPSHUTZ
		MOORE
		POWELL
		WATSON
		McINTYRE
		SCHULTZE

	ENROLLED BILL
	AGENCY REPORT
	CAB DECISION
	EXECUTIVE ORDER

Comments due to
Carp/Huron within
48 hours; due to
Staff Secretary
next day

	ARAGON
	BOURNE
	BRZEZINSKI
	BUTLER
	CARP
	H. CARTER
/	CLOUGH
	FALLOWS
	FIRST LADY
	HARDEN
/	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
	GAMMILL

	KRAFT
	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	POSTON
	PRESS
	SCHLESINGER
	SCHNEIDERS
	STRAUSS
	VOORDE
	WARREN

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

rick--

please send me bcc

thanks -- ssc

YES THAT
WELCOME 2-3-78
ONE MONTH - Actual
Personal -
COMMITMENT → Peace
ADMISSION = VISIT
REMOVE PSYCH. BARRIERS
Historic Pledge -
"NO MORE WAR"
Hopes. Shared by U.S.
UP TO ALL OF US
SPACE NO EFFORT -
CONFIDENCE / TRUST
WILL NOT BETRAY

INTERESTED PARTIES
US - ACTIVE ROLE
DISCUSSION - PEACE
HORN

FRIEND - STATESMAN

COURAGE -

ADMIRER BY AMERICA

PRIVILEGE - WORK

TO END LONG,

TRAGIC CONFLICT

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
February 3, 1978

*Hugh -
Why does the
backlog continue
to build up?
J*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: HUGH CARTER *HC*
SUBJECT: Weekly Mail Report (Per Your Request)

Below are statistics on Presidential and First Family:

<u>INCOMING</u>	<u>WEEK ENDING 1/27</u>	<u>WEEK ENDING 2/3</u>
Presidential	46,030	38,785
First Lady	1,545	1,785
Amy	670	685
<u>Other First Family</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>85</u>
TOTAL	48,345	41,340

BACKLOG

Presidential	10,450	12,980 *
First Lady	170	800
Amy	0	0
<u>Other</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
TOTAL	10,620	13,780

DISTRIBUTION OF PRESIDENTIAL MAIL ANALYZED

Agency Referrals	22%	21%
WH Correspondence	42%	46%
Direct File	23%	18%
White House Staff	4%	4%
<u>Other</u>	<u>9%</u>	<u>11%</u>
TOTAL	100%	100%

NOT INCLUDED ABOVE

Form Letters and Post Cards	5,155	34,729
Mail Addressed to White House Staff	15,301	16,487

cc: Senior Staff

*In addition to the regular mail, two inspired write-in campaigns resulted in over 5,000 letters being delivered all at once in the last two days. This caused the backlog to be temporarily higher than usual.

ok

MAJOR ISSUES IN
CURRENT PRESIDENTIAL ADULT MAIL
Week Ending 2/3/78

ISSUES	PRO	CON	COMMENT ONLY	NUMBER OF LETTERS
Support for Attorney General's Decision to Replace U.S. Attorney David Marston	0	100%	0	3,859
Support for President's 2/1/78 Fireside Chat (1)	9%	91%	0	1,110
President's Position re: Federal Funds for Abortion (2)	62%	38%	0	679
Support for Tougher Restrictions on Steel Imports	100%	0	0	639
Support for Panama Canal Treaties	8%	91%	1%	570
Suggestions re: Tax Reform Package	0	0	100%	550
Increased Federal Funding for Farmers	99%	1%	0	472
Support for Labor Law Reform Bill	3%	97%	0	430
Suggestions re: Middle East Peace	0	0	100%	384
Support for Secretary Califano's "War on Smoking"	17%	82%	1%	340
Support for OMB Decision to Disallow Funds for Renovation of National Fire Academy	0	98%	2%	266
Support for Decision to Award Dallas-London Route to Braniff Airlines	21%	78%	1%	189
			TOTAL	9,488

(See Notes Attached)

NOTES TO MAJOR ISSUE TALLY

Week Ending 2/3/78

(1) SUPPORT FOR FIRESIDE CHAT (91% Con)

Mailgrams and telegrams sent after the talk are reflective of previous correspondence on the Treaties, with critics stressing the "danger" of giving the Canal to a "dictator."

Persons (9% Pro) commend the President for a "succinct, hard-hitting" statement, and some say the chat helped to clarify the issue, thereby convincing them to support the Treaties.

(2) PRESIDENT'S POSITION RE: ABORTIONS (62% Con)

Although mail in past weeks has reflected an apparent pro-abortion write-in campaign, more letters are now coming in from writers inspired by the Right-to-Life movement.

SADAT VISIT - ARRIVAL STATEMENT
2/3/78

1
Arrival
2-3-78

IT IS A GREAT PLEASURE TO WELCOME PRESIDENT SADAT,
MRS. SADAT, AND HIS COLLEAGUES TO THE UNITED STATES. JUST
ONE MONTH AGO, WE MET BRIEFLY IN ASWAN, AND IN THE BRIEF
TIME WE HAD TOGETHER, WE RENEWED OUR PERSONAL FRIENDSHIP
AND STRENGTHENED OUR COMMON COMMITMENT TO THE GOAL OF A
JUST AND LASTING PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

2

PRESIDENT SADAT HAS WON THE ADMIRATION OF PEOPLE
AROUND THE WORLD FOR HIS HISTORIC VISIT TO JERUSALEM IN
THE CAUSE OF PEACE. THAT TRIP, MORE THAN ANY OTHER EVENT
IN RECENT MIDDLE EAST HISTORY, HAS HELPED TO REMOVE THE
PSYCHOLOGICAL BARRIERS DIVIDING ISRAEL AND HER ARAB NEIGHBORS.

DURING THEIR TALKS IN JERUSALEM, PRESIDENT SADAT AND
PRIME MINISTER BEGIN MADE A HISTORIC PLEDGE TO ONE ANOTHER:

3

"NO MORE WAR." THIS PROMISE REFLECTED THE DEEP HOPES OF
THEIR PEOPLES FOR PEACE, A SENTIMENT THAT IS ALSO SHARED
BY THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. IT IS NOW UP TO ALL OF US --
PRESIDENT SADAT, PRIME MINISTER BEGIN, AND THE LEADERS
OF ALL INTERESTED NATIONS, INCLUDING THE UNITED STATES
-- TO DEDICATE OUR EFFORTS TO THAT GOAL.

4

WE WILL SPARE NO EFFORT IN THE SEARCH FOR PEACE. WE
HAVE THE CONFIDENCE AND TRUST OF THE PARTIES TO THE MIDDLE
EAST CONFLICT. WE WILL NOT BETRAY THAT TRUST. I HAVE
COMMITTED OUR NATION TO AN ACTIVE ROLE IN SUPPORT OF
NEGOTIATIONS FOR AN OVERALL PEACE SETTLEMENT, AND I
REAFFIRM THAT COMMITMENT TODAY.

1ST PARTIES
INVOLVED

PRESIDENT SADAT AND I WILL HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY IN THE NEXT FEW DAYS TO DISCUSS AT LENGTH THE BEST MEANS FOR SUSTAINING THE SEARCH FOR PEACE. WE WILL ALSO DISCUSS OTHER ISSUES OF DEEP CONCERN TO BOTH EGYPT AND THE UNITED STATES, SUCH AS THE DANGEROUS SITUATION IN THE HORN OF AFRICA.

PRESIDENT SADAT ARRIVES IN OUR COUNTRY TODAY AS A FRIEND, AS A STATESMAN WHOSE COURAGE AND DEVOTION TO PEACE IS ADMIRERD BY ALL AMERICANS, AND AS A LEADER WITH WHOM IT IS A PRIVILEGE TO WORK IN A COMMON DEDICATION TO END THE LONG, TRAGIC HISTORY OF CONFLICT IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Saturday evening

Mr. President --

Jody asked me to also tell you:

They will be discussing this statement Sunday morning at 11:30 at the State Department. If they need to make any changes or additions, they'll call me right away.

And, if you want to make some change, please give them to me... although Jody said it's not absolutely necessary for them to have them.

--SSC

Do you want speech cards?

ok
J

President Sadat and I, along with our wives, have just returned from a very fruitful and enjoyable two days of talks at Camp David. We had every opportunity, in a most relaxed and informal setting, to strengthen our friendship and to discuss the whole range of issues that are of concern to our two countries.

I can say without hesitation that President Sadat and I share the same vision of peace, a peace based on justice and security for all. We have also reaffirmed our commitment to work together to translate that vision into reality.

Over the next several days, President Sadat will be meeting with many of our leaders in public and private life. He will talk with the leaders

of the House and Senate, and will be making a speech tomorrow to the National Press Club. He will also be seeing Secretary Vance again on Wednesday, and I will also have a final meeting with him on that day prior to his departure.

We will have a fuller statement to make later, but I can say now that my talks with President Sadat have been excellent and we have reached a very good understanding of one another. Peace in the Middle East remains our common objective and commitment.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

FRIDAY - FEBRUARY 3, 1978
7:30 a.m.

9:30

MR. PRESIDENT

JIM SCHLESINGER CALLED.

T.K.

- ① Energy update -
Meet w/ Scoop & Johnston?
Not Fri., Mon.?
- ② Private Lands - Coal slurry



Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20585

PERSONAL
cc: Cecil Andrus
Do you feel strongly
about this? Please
respond
JC

February 3, 1978

*Stu doing
memo
J*

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

JIM SCHLESINGER *JS*

SUBJECT:

Coal Slurry Pipeline Legislation

As we discussed briefly on the telephone this morning, I wish to set down my views regarding agency responsibility for right-of-way determinations across private lands in the coal slurry pipeline legislation.

Your decision of last summer regarding coal slurry pipelines gave the Department of Energy the responsibility as the certificating agency for coal slurry pipelines, with the Interior and Transportation Departments having specific concurrence roles on certain issues. This certificating authority would include the basic balancing of energy needs as they relate to other goals in assessing whether or not to grant the certificate. We do not believe the issue of private land rights-of-way (which includes such issues as setting standards and stipulations) was reached at that time, and further believe that this issue is of importance in assuring that Government regulation in the energy transportation area is uniform and understandable.

At the present time there is uniform treatment of both natural gas and oil pipelines, at least insofar as agency responsibility is concerned. When the Department of Energy was created, the responsibilities we received from the Federal Power Commission (for natural gas pipelines) and the Interstate Commerce Commission (for oil pipelines) unified existing Government regulatory authority for energy pipelines within this Department.

SUBJECT: Coal Slurry Pipeline Legislation

For those pipelines crossing private lands, Department of Energy procedures apply. For those pipelines which also traverse public lands under the jurisdiction of the Interior Department, the Department of Energy maintains overall responsibility for balancing the issues, including costs, leading to a decision to certificate, but in effect obtains the concurrence of the Interior Department through DOI's decisions on public lands-related issues.

It is this uniformity of treatment which we would seek to preserve in the coal slurry pipeline area. However, extending DOI's authority to the area of private lands would remove this symmetry, and would in effect make the Department of Energy role a mere ministerial one. This would result in the anomalous situation of the Department of Energy acting as certificating agency, but the Interior Department making most of the key determinations leading up to that certification decision.

At some point, you may wish to request a review of the energy pipeline transportation regulatory system. However, we believe that maintenance of the existing regime as it now applies to other energy pipelines is desirable, and that in the context of the current limited issue regarding coal slurry pipelines this system should not be drastically altered. Therefore, the Department of Energy role as certificating agency should be consistent with the responsibilities we now exercise for other energy pipelines, and the Department of the Interior role should apply only to water availability questions and right-of-way determinations across public lands. Of course, we would expect to consult with DOI on related questions as a matter of course, and through this mechanism receive and evaluate their views on questions relating to issues such as private land crossings.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

2/7/78

Mr. President:

Secretary Andrus, who is in Houston, relayed this comment via a member of his staff:

Yes, he feels strongly about this issue, although his world would not come to an end if it went the other way. This decision has come up twice, and has been decided the same way both times. What is missing from the Schlesinger memo is the issue of which agency has responsibility for the environment. Environmental concerns cannot stop where public lands stop.

Rick

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 6, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*

SUBJECT: Secretary Schlesinger's Appeal
of Coal Slurry Decision

Secretary Schlesinger makes the valid point that oil and gas pipeline certification processes involve Interior determinations only on public land, with DOE certifying for private land. He urges the same approach for coal slurry pipelines so all pipelines are treated the same.

The coal slurry situation is a close call, but I think there is a better process for these controversial pipelines.

As stated in my previous memorandum on this subject, I believe that Interior should be responsible for analyses of right-of-way and water issues for coal slurry applications without making a distinction as to land ownership. DOE has already agreed that Interior should make all findings regarding water, regardless of whether the land is publicly or privately owned. In my view it would be inefficient to bifurcate right-of-way analyses. Pipeline routing and land use decisions will in almost every instance involve patchwork federal and private land, and splitting private from public land findings might prolong and confuse analysis.

If you favor Secretary Schlesinger's position, you might want to call Secretary Andrus, who is under the impression that this decision has been made in his favor.

See attached memorandum.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 30, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE PRESIDENT

FROM

STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*

SUBJECT:

Coal Slurry Decision Memorandum

After months of negotiating, the Departments of Interior and Energy still disagree on the interpretation of your original decision regarding the Administration's proposal for dividing coal slurry decisions among their two Departments and the Department of Transportation. The attached OMB memorandum presents the current disagreement.

In the original memorandum, you favored the compromise option I recommended which divided the responsibility as follows:

"I recommend that DOE be the lead agency, but that DOT and DOI should have veto power. The 'threshold' determination -- whether coal is needed at a certain place -- is DOE's. DOE would set a slurry proposal in motion; DOT would determine whether slurry is the best means of transportation, and DOI would determine if water and a right-of-way can be provided consistent with natural resource policies. If either DOT or DOI judged the slurry inadvisable, DOE would have the option to appeal to the President on the basis of overriding national interest. When a slurry is approved, the certificate would be issued and the pipeline would be regulated by DOE. I feel this is preferable to the other options." (emphasis added)

I do not see a reason to change that decision, although DOE still feels that it should be the agency responsible for the various issues concerning rights-of-way except where federal land is involved. I think it is preferable to have one agency (Interior) examine in a unified fashion all the resource and land use issues along the length of a proposed pipeline. Most slurry proposals will involve substantial, but not contiguous, public

lands and therefore if DOE's recommendation were to prevail, patchwork analysis would result.

I therefore recommend that you favor the Interior option on the attached OMB memorandum.

Attachment

552

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
February 3, 1978

Stu Eizenstat
Bob Lipshutz
Peter Bourne
Zbig Brzezinski

The attached was returned in the President's
outbox today and is forwarded to you for
appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: The Vice President
Frank Moore
Jim McIntyre
Charles Schultze

RE: CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION CONCERNING A
PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION ON WORLD
HUNGER

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 6, 1978

Secretary Bergland

The attached was returned in the President's outbox on Friday and is forwarded to you for appropriate handling. We are sorry for the delay in transmitting the memo.

Rick Hutcheson

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION CONCERN-
ING A PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION
ON WORLD HUNGER

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
/	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

ACTION	FYI	
	/	MONDALE
		COSTANZA
/		EIZENSTAT
		JORDAN
/		LIPSHUTZ
	/	MOORE
		POWELL
		WATSON
/		McINTYRE
/		SCHULTZE

	ENROLLED BILL
	AGENCY REPORT
	CAB DECISION
	EXECUTIVE ORDER
	Comments due to Carp/Huron within 48 hours; due to Staff Secretary next day

/	ARAGON
/	BOURNE
/	BRZEZINSKI
	BUTLER
	CARP
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	FALLOWS
	FIRST LADY
	HARDEN
	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
	GAMMILL

	KRAFT
	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	POSTON
	PRESS
	SCHLESINGER
	SCHNEIDERS
	STRAUSS
	VOORDE
	WARREN

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 2, 1978

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: PETER BOURNE P.B.

SUBJECT: MEETING WITH CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION CONCERNING
A PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION ON WORLD HUNGER
FEBRUARY 3, 1978 9:45 AM CABINET ROOM

Bob - Peter - Stu - Big
Have me a final
option paper to
set up Commission
within 2 weeks -

J.C.

I. Purpose

These are the key sponsors of the resolutions passed in both Houses calling on you to establish a Presidential Commission on Domestic and International Hunger and Malnutrition. The purpose of the meeting is to allow them the opportunity to convince you to act on the resolutions and establish such a commission.

It is also an opportunity for you, whether or not you are willing to establish the commission, to reaffirm your deep interest in the problem of world hunger.

II. Participants, Background, Press

a. Participants

Senate

Henry L. Bellman
Dick Clark
Bob Dole
Patrick Leahy ✓
George McGovern
John Sparkman
Richard (Dick) Stone

House

Anthony Beilenson
Paul Findley
Thomas Foley
Donald Fraser
Benjamin Gilman
Richard Nolan ✓
James Weaver

> Harry Chapin - Rock Singer, who was largely responsible for lobbying the resolution through the Congress.

Peter Bourne Richard Harden
Charles O'Keefe
Gerald Fill

Frank Moore
Bill Cable
Dan Tate

b. Background

During the last session, the Congress passed resolutions calling on you to establish a Commission. Passage was

unanimous in the Senate and 364-38 in the House.

On January 14 you received a letter from 114 members of the House requesting you to take action by establishing the Commission. Senator Humphrey wrote to you on December 5 urging you to establish it.

The Commission they seek would:

1. Examine existing programs and studies related to hunger.
2. Develop policy and legislative recommendations.
3. Stimulate public awareness of the problem

Our position during the last Congress was that we had "no objection."

c. Press - photo opportunity

III. Talking Points

Harry Chapin

-The U.N. Food and Agricultural Organization estimates 1/2 billion people lack minimum nourishment.

-The issues involved are complex and require priority attention. Among them is the relationship between worldwide hunger and malnutrition and the maldistribution of worldwide food resources.

-It is in our interest and that of the entire world to address the problem. Better food populations have less incentive for conflict and greater capacity for economic development which makes them better trading partners.

-In order for us to make our contributions toward alleviating hunger most effective, we must have a well-defined and coordinated food and development policy reflecting the relationship between domestic and international hunger and malnutrition.

-Reaffirm your deep interest in the problem of World Hunger. On June 4 of last year you instructed Chip, Zbig, Stu and ~~the~~ to get together and let you know what could be done. A White House Working Group was formed and its recommendations will be submitted to you within the next two weeks. You have directed the Secretary of Agriculture to form a working group on Food and Agricultural Policy comprised of State, Treasury, AID, OMB, NSC, and the Council of Economic Advisers.

-They will want you to agree to set up the Commission. I feel it would be an important vehicle for mobilizing public awareness and support for a U.S. effort to deal with world hunger and an important mechanism for building broader support for foreign aid as you recommended in the development assistance memo, including involving entertainment and other public figures including your mother who is working with Richard Harden on the issue.

Our working group will recommend creation of the Commission. I understand your reservations in general about establishing commissions, but believe this is one which should be established.

House Calendar No. 204

95TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 784

[Report No. 95-780, Parts I and II]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEPTEMBER 27, 1977

Mr. NOLAN (for himself, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. WEAVER, Mr. AU COIN, Mrs. HECKLER, Mr. ROSE, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. GUYER, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. JONES of Tennessee, Mr. BEDELL, Mr. SIMON, Mr. McCLOSKEY, Mr. STEERS, Mr. BRODHEAD, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. MOFFETT, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. MAGUIRE, Mr. McHUGH, Mr. BONKER, Mr. FRASER, Mr. BROWN of California, and Mr. SMITH of Iowa) submitted the following resolution; which was referred jointly to the Committees on Agriculture and International Relations

OCTOBER 28, 1977

Reported from the Committee on Agriculture with an amendment

[Omit the part struck through]

OCTOBER 31, 1977

Reported from the Committee on International Relations, with amendments, referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

RESOLUTION

Whereas hunger and malnutrition remain daily facts of life for millions of people throughout the world;

Whereas there is a need to examine the ~~continuing paradox~~ *relationship* between increasing worldwide hunger and malnutrition and the ~~burdensome grain surpluses in the United States~~ *maldistribution of worldwide food resources*;

Whereas it is in the interest of the United States to reduce significantly hunger and malnutrition and to assist in the efforts of nations and people to improve the capability to feed themselves;

Whereas the economic, food, and development policies of the United States significantly affect the nutritional, social, economic, and political conditions of developed and developing nations;

Whereas the United States needs to develop a clearly defined and coordinated food and development policy that reflects the interrelationships between domestic and international hunger and malnutrition;

Whereas Americans are concerned about, and wish to make a valuable contribution to, the process of formulating policies to meet basic human needs; and

Whereas in this time of greater national emphasis on protecting basic human rights, there can be no higher priority than the preservation of life itself: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President should establish a Commission on Domestic and International Hunger and Malnutrition (hereafter referred to as the "Commission") so that the President and the Congress may better understand the pervasiveness of hunger and malnutrition and take necessary steps to counteract the problem.

SEC. 2. (a) The Commission should—

(1) establish clearly the causes of hunger and malnutrition and the relationship between domestic and international hunger and malnutrition;

(2) identify and evaluate existing Federal programs and policies related to hunger and malnutrition; and

(3) develop for the President and the Congress specific recommendations for policies and legislation to reduce significantly hunger and malnutrition throughout the world and assisting in implementing such recommendations;

(b) To carry out the purposes of subsection (1), the Commission should—

(1) assemble, correlate, integrate, and generate information and resources on food, hunger, malnutrition, and related concerns;

(2) assess the organization and structure of current programs which affect domestic and international hunger and malnutrition;

(3) analyze and present findings to the President, the Congress, and the public; and

(4) assist the President and Congress in implementing its findings, conclusions, and recommendations.

SEC. 3. The Commission shall be a balanced membership composed of fifteen persons appointed by the President from individuals who represent diverse backgrounds, taking into account age, wealth, and relationship to the problems of hunger and malnutrition.

SEC. 4. The Commission should—

(1) not later than six months after the date of the appointment of its final member, prepare and transmit

1 to the President and the Congress an interim report on
2 the progress achieved in implementing the provisions
3 of section 2 of this resolution together with a schedule
4 of activities and goals for the following six months;

5 (2) not later than one year after the date of appoint-
6 ment of its final member, prepare and transmit a report
7 containing a detailed statement of findings, conclusions;
8 and recommendations; and

9 (3) assist for a period of up to one year after the
10 transmission of the final report in the implementation of
11 its recommendations; and conduct an educational pro-
12 gram to disseminate its findings to the people of the
13 United States.

14 SEC. 5. The Clerk of the House shall transmit a copy
15 of this resolution to the President.

95TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 784

[Report No. 95-780, Parts I and II]

RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the President should establish a Commission on Domestic and International Hunger and Malnutrition.

By Mr. NOLAN, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. WEAVER, Mr. AUCOIN, Mrs. HECKLER, Mr. ROSE, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. GUYER, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. JONES of Tennessee, Mr. BEDELL, Mr. SIMON, Mr. McCLOSKEY, Mr. STEERS, Mr. BRODHEAD, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. MOFFETT, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. MAGUIRE, Mr. McHUGH, Mr. BONKER, Mr. FRASER, Mr. BROWN of California, and Mr. SMITH of Iowa.

SEPTEMBER 27, 1977

Referred jointly to the Committees on Agriculture and International Relations

OCTOBER 28, 1977

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